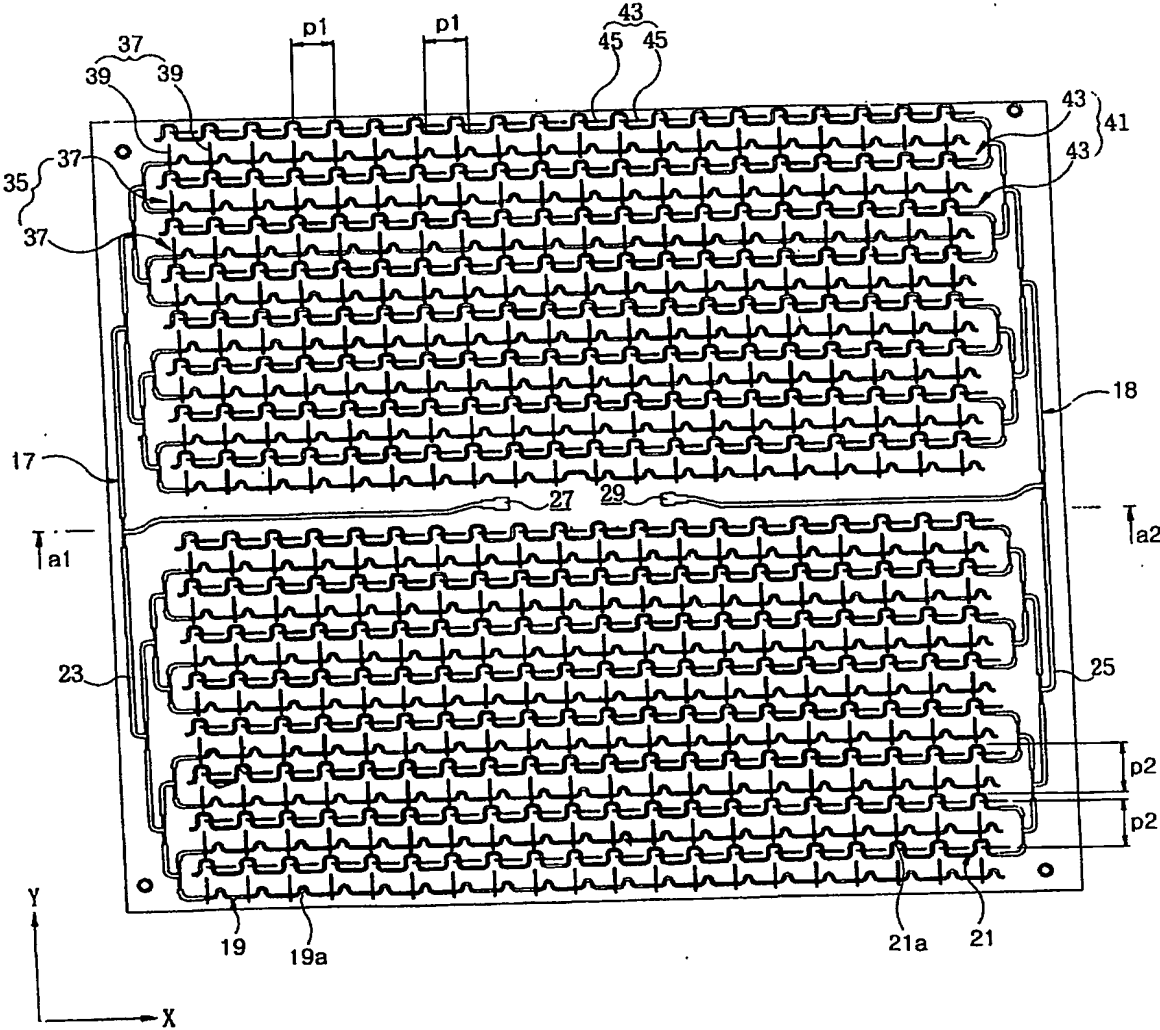


FIG. 1



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FIG. 2

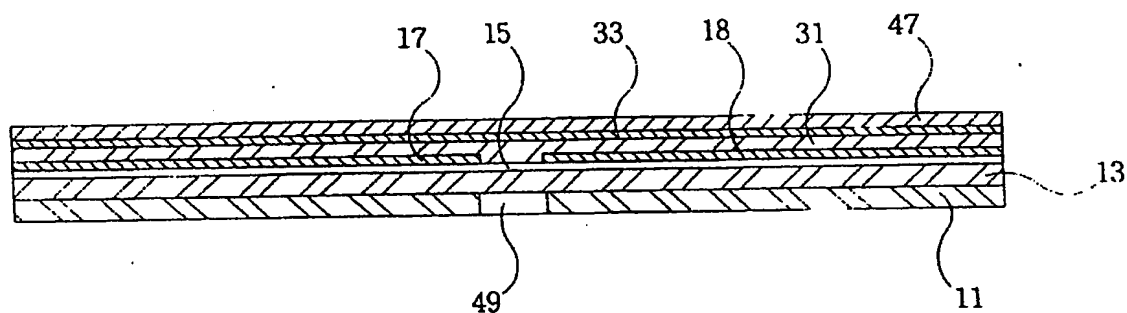
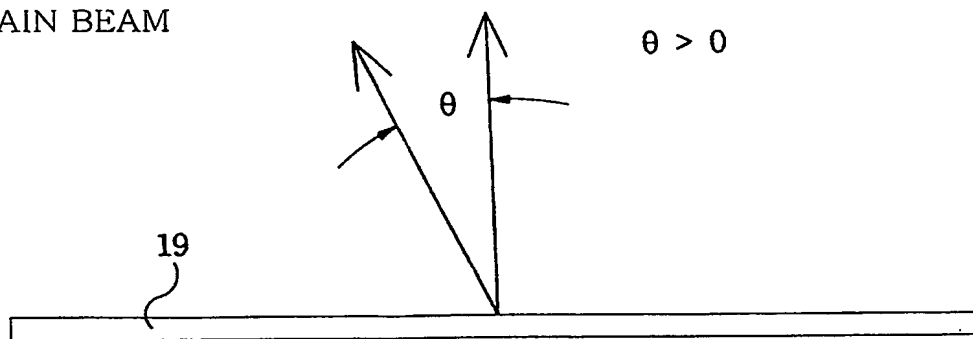


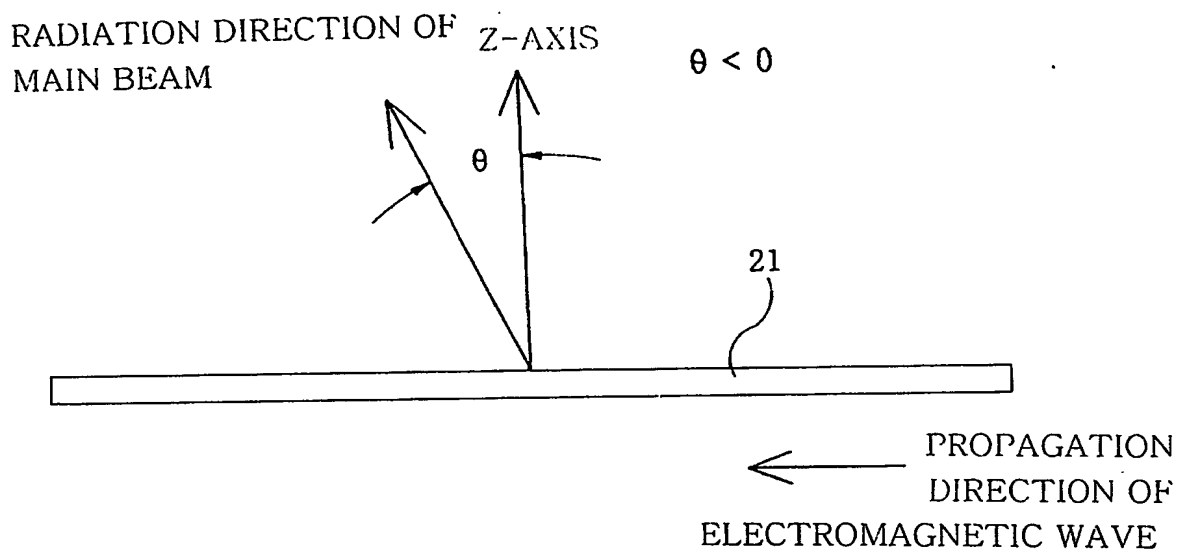
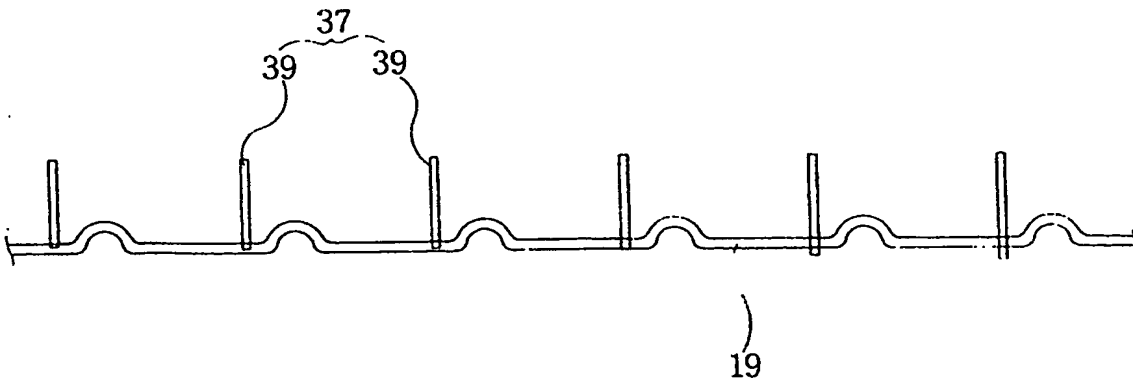
FIG. 3A

RADIATION DIRECTION OF Z-AXIS  
MAIN BEAM

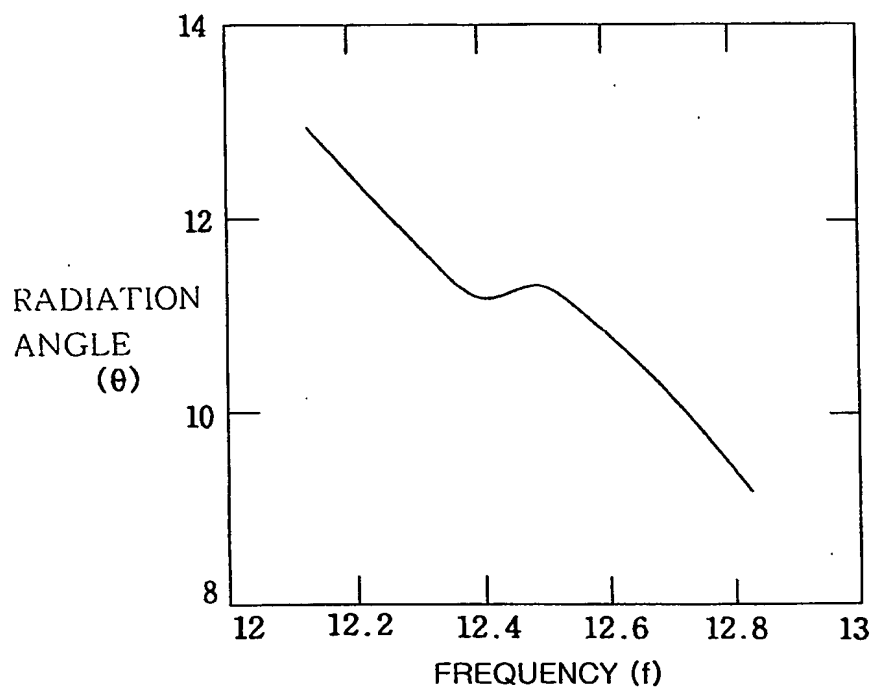


PROPAGATION  $\longrightarrow$   
DIRECTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE

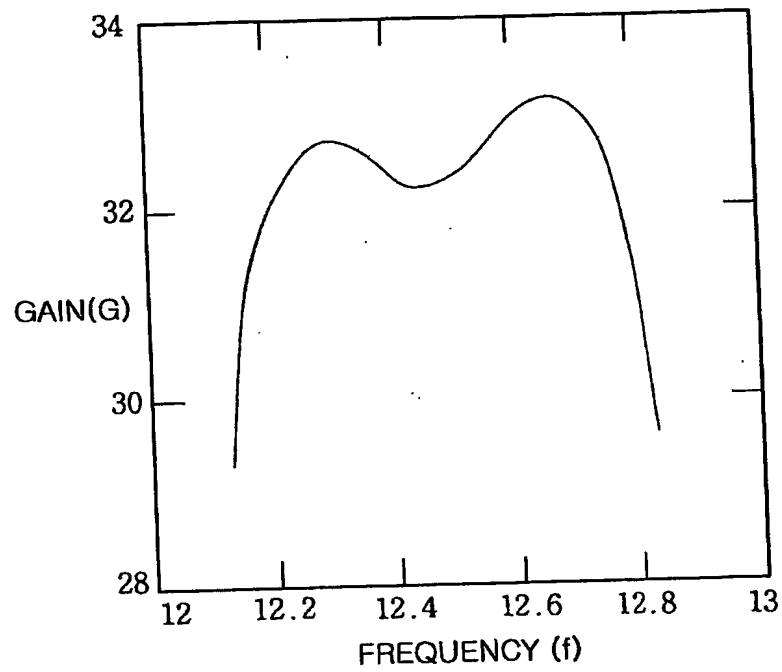
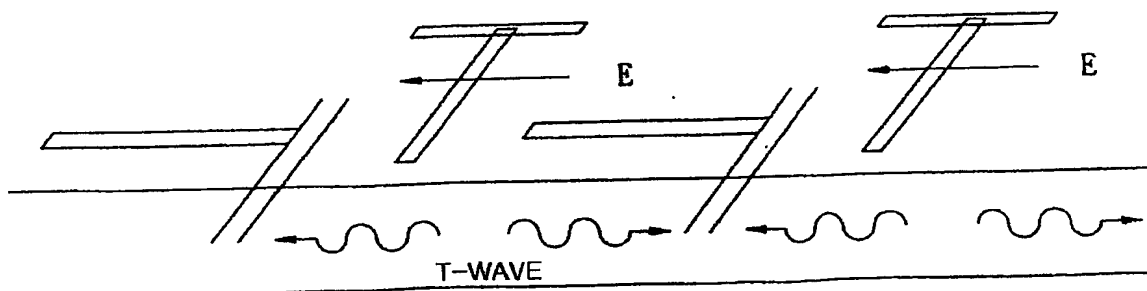
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**FIG. 3B****FIG. 4**

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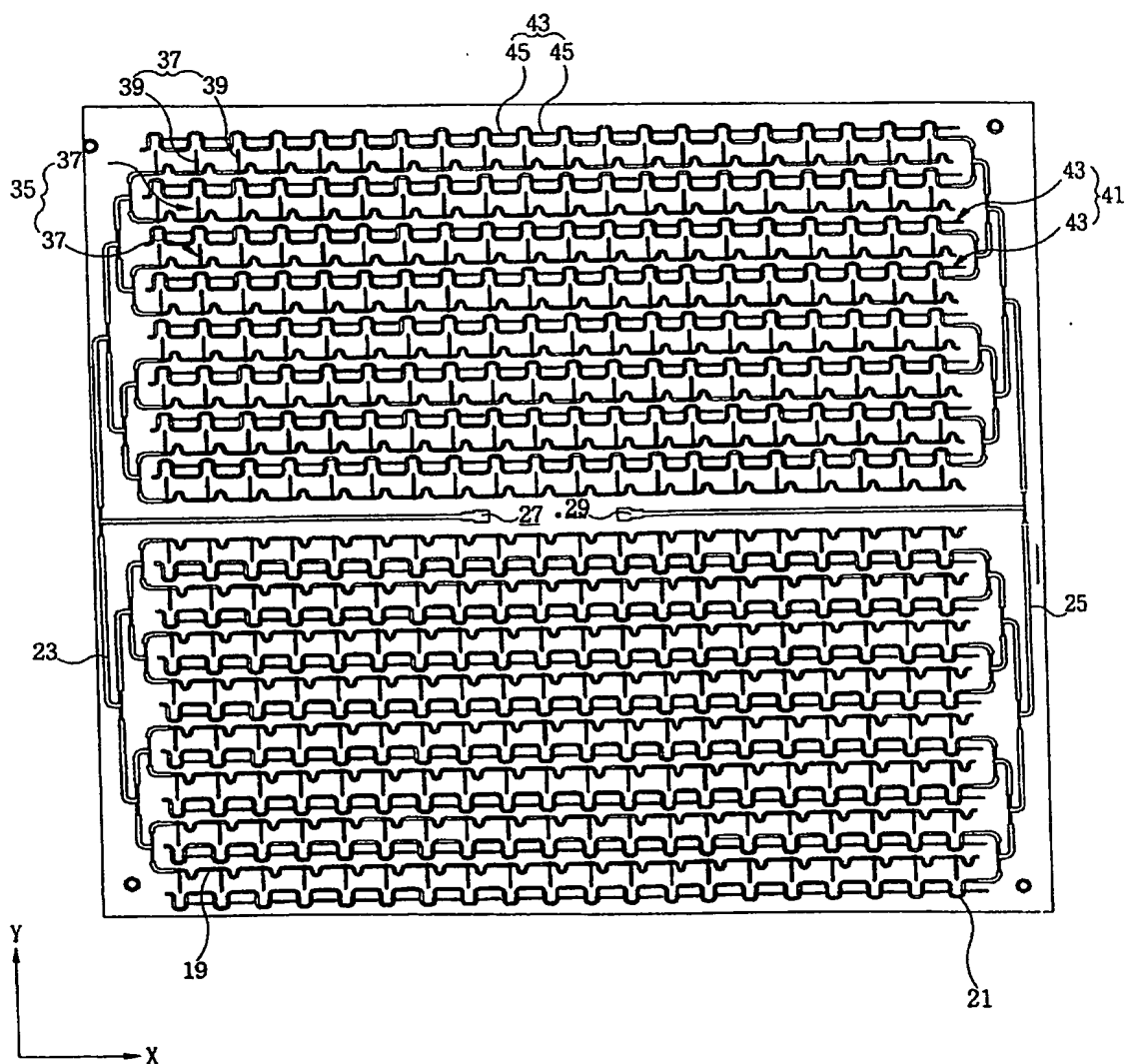
**FIG. 5**

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**FIG. 6****FIG. 7**

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FIG. 8



The diagram illustrates a complex multi-layer PCB design. It features two primary functional areas, labeled 27 and 29, which are stacked vertically. Each area is composed of numerous parallel horizontal conductive traces. These traces are interconnected by vertical vias or through-holes, creating a three-dimensional network of electrical connections. Specific components and connection points are identified with numerical callouts: 35 and 37 point to specific trace segments in the upper section; 39 indicates a particular via location; 43 and 45 denote other structural elements; 41 refers to a component on the right edge. In the lower section, 23 points to a side trace, while 51, 53, and 21 identify various internal and boundary features. A coordinate system at the bottom left defines the orientation, with the Y-axis pointing upwards and the X-axis pointing to the right.

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FIG. 10

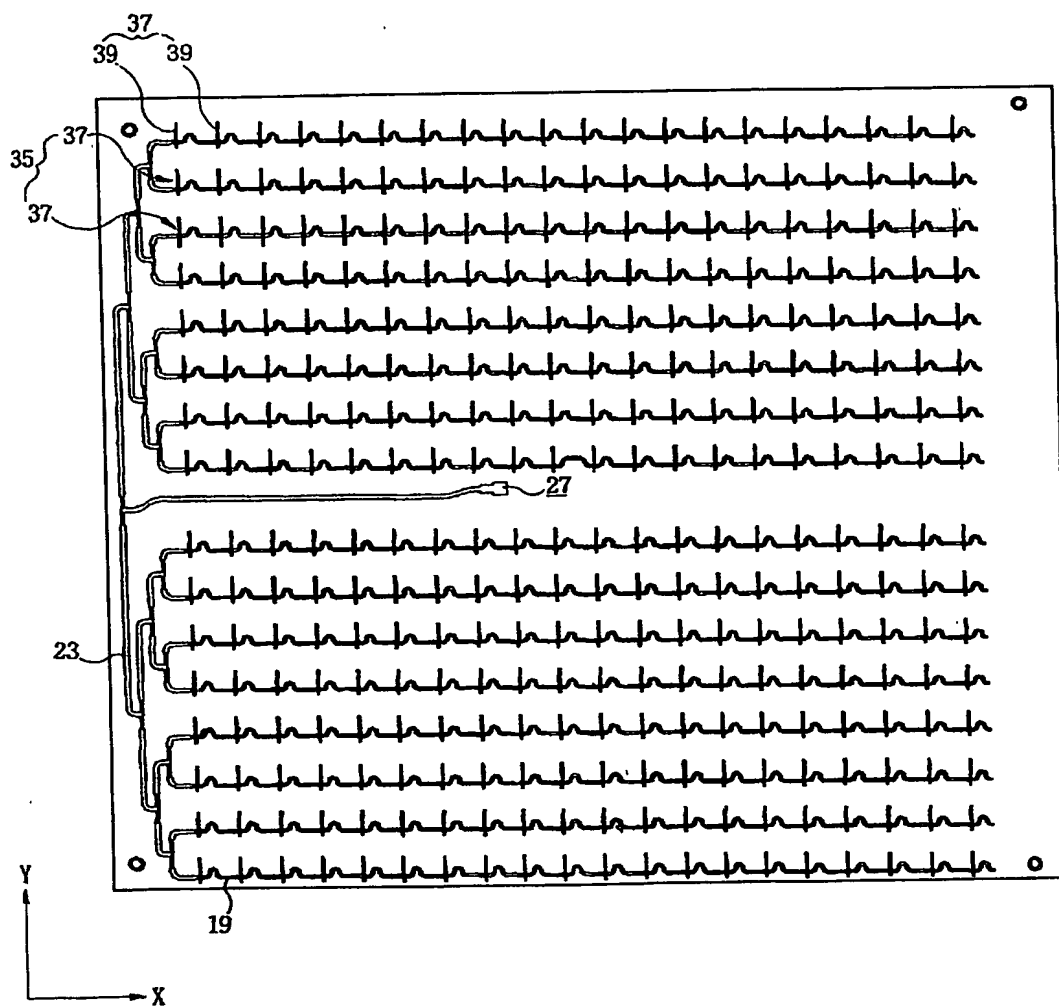




FIG. 11

